

THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for September.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1894.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:
JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

For Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

Thomas Griffin, Cache County.
Israel Evans, Utah County.
Peter Graves, St. Sanpete County.

Campaign offer, page eight.

"The signs of business revival are unmistakable. A few months hence the statesmen in public and private life who are bagging their trousers in prayer for the safety of the country will be straining after front seats in the tariff reform rally-boat," says the Minneapolis Times. A year hence all will be wondering where the bad times have gone to and why the people were so panic-stricken.

Chancellor von Capri in an interview with the New York Herald's Paris correspondent said, in answer to a question about Alsace: "We cannot yield a single square metre of the land of Alsace. It belonged to us formerly. All our old soldiers would arise for its defense if any one ever sought to retake it." This means that France must mourn for her lost provinces for many years, and that the statue of Strasbourg in Place de la Concorde must continue to be draped in mourning.

Says the Washington Post: "If Mr. Grosvener's party friends propose to inaugurate new tariff legislation in the event of their capturing the next Congress, with what propriety can he censure Mr. Wilson and what integrity can they appeal to the confidence of the voters? If the fear of tariff agitation by the Democrats has given the Republicans a sweeping victory in Maine, why should not the fear of tariff agitation by the Republicans give the Democrats a sweeping victory in Ohio? If tariff agitation is bad of itself, how much worse it must be when it is for the restoration of such an iniquitous measure as the McKinley bill.

Says the Mail and Express: "The revolt in Louisiana against the Democratic party is steadily gaining in volume and vigor. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held Thursday at Point a la Hache. It is reported that at least three hundred Democrats were in attendance, and that they declared their intention of leaving the Democratic party and uniting with the Republican forces." The loyalty of these Louisiana converts to Republicanism will depend upon whether or no the Republican party will pledge them a bounty on sugar if returned to power. A 2 cent bounty takes them into the Republican party; a 24 cent bounty would take them out of it.

"To talk about a Democratic revival of business it would be necessary to compare the situation now with that under the McKinley law before the election of 1892 threw the shadow of Democratic supremacy over the country. Then business was booming, wages good, work plenty, and new enterprises branching out in every direction. The present so-called revival is merely the necessary reaction from the panic and depression of the last two years," says the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald. If the panic occurred under the Democratic administration but while the McKinley law was in force, and the revival of business has come under the same administration, but with a new tariff bill, then the McKinley law and not the Democratic administration was responsible for the panic, if the tariff had anything to do with the panic.

Every little while an attempt is made in a small way to restore the policy of protection in England. This of late years has been not with protection as a rallying cry but with "fair trade" as the cry. There is not the remotest danger of a return by England to such a suicidal policy. The Spectator, speaking on this subject, says: "The memory of what the people suffered in the days of the corn laws—the days when the man who plowed and sowed and reaped the corn did not eat it but, instead, set traps for the rats in the furrows—still survives in England, and will forbid the return to protection. However mild in appearance the demand for a return to protection, however thin the end of the wedge, the cry of the big loaf can and will be raised against it. And quite fairly. It is of the essence of protection to grow till it embraces every trade and occupation in the nation. If the people of a country are to gain their livelihood by taking in each others' washing, no one must be left out in the cold. Every man must starch his neighbor's shirt. Hence, though protection may begin with iron grids, it is sure to end in corn and mutton. Here is the halfway against protection. Fair trade means the corn laws back again, and the corn laws mean starvation. Consisted by this fact free traders must get their teeth and fight the phantoms of dullness and ignorance as best they may. We do not disguise from ourselves that it will be a hard struggle, but ultimate victory is certain."

FREE RAW MATERIAL EFFECTS.

The claim of the Democrats in making certain raw materials free has always been that it encourages manufacturers and makes it possible to give employment to a larger number of hands. Anyone who will take the trouble to consider the matter deliberately will see this, but perhaps the graphic or object lesson method makes it plainer. There is a splendid illustration of the stimulus given to different industries by the admission of raw materials free that enter into the manufacture of various articles, at hand. A dispatch to the New York World of the 18th inst., from Niagara Falls, N. Y., says that the Massey Manufacturing company, of Toronto, a concern that employs some 2,000 men, has determined to remove its factory to the United States, and is now looking for a site near Niagara Falls. What is it that has induced this company to determine to remove its factory to the United States? Mr. H. A. Massey says that it is the new tariff bill that has attracted him to the shores of the United States. But his reasons are best given in his own words. He says:

"The Canadian government reduced the duty on manufactured goods from 20 to 35 per cent., but kept the duty on raw materials as high as ever, thus enabling the Americans to ship their manufactured products very advantageously. Under such conditions we could not compete with the markets of the world.

The policy of protection adopted by Canada in imitation of the United States, has had the effect to retard the development of manufactures in that country the moment the United States partially throws it aside and admits the raw materials upon which manufactures depend, free. Canada still has her protection, but the United States in this instance is to have her manufacture.

Mr. Massey is not a politician who is talking on the stump for effect, but a practical, hard headed business man who sees in the policy of free raw materials adopted by the United States a far greater advantage to him than in Canada's policy of keeping out free raw material under the plea of protection to the Canadian producer.

NO EXCUSE FOR IT.

Whatever excuse there might have been in early times in this country for the granting of bonuses to start new industries or produce something needed by the community, that excuse no longer exists, and is no argument in support of the bounty system.

An endeavor has been made by some Republicans to persuade the people of Utah that it is right to appropriate public money to private uses, on the specious ground that in early times in Utah bonuses were given by the legislature for the production of certain articles not then raised or manufactured in the territory. On investigation it will be found that the small appropriations made for such purposes were, in most instances if not in every case, for the public benefit rather than for private emolument. They were given to the public and not continued bonuses.

Take, for instance, the bonus offered for the manufacture of gunpowder. The article produced was to be handed over to the officer appointed to receive it, for public uses. It was in the nature of a reward as an inducement to the production of something needed by the public. The public obtained the benefit, the individual or firm thus induced to attempt its manufacture was to receive the reward, and what was thus made became public property.

A bonus is given sometimes for the scale of wild, ferocious and destructive animals. The public gain the benefit of the expenditure of public money. That is a very different thing to the system which Republicanism has endeavored to fasten upon the country, by which public money by way of bonuses, continued year after year, is given to private parties or corporations solely for their emolument, to increase their profits, the good alleged to come out of it to the public being only indirect, and the same that comes from the establishment of any industry started and carried on with the aid of money from the public treasury.

Whatever specious arguments might have prevailed in early times in this country, under pressing necessities, for the bounty system, the circumstances now existing furnish no sufficient reason for its perpetuation. It was fundamentally wrong, no matter by whom advocated or by whom permitted. It is so clear as to be almost self-evident that public money should be expended only for public purposes. Taxation is for public uses and necessities. No tax of a general nature is right which compels the citizens to pay money for the personal use and benefit of a class or a corporation or an individual.

The United States, with the skilled labor, improved machinery, ample resources and business ability for which this country has become famous, ought to compete with nations afar off, and should be ashamed to sue like beggars for public support in their enterprises. If this country can go it alone in its finances, and can re-establish free silver coinage without waiting for the cooperation or consent of other nations, it ought to be able to go it alone in products and manufactures.

If this cannot be reached at one leap, as we admit, the tariff should be so reformed that the goal can be approached by easy stages. At any rate, that end ought to be kept in view, and the great masses of the people ought not to be taxed for the benefit of a few. Protection must be eliminated, the bounty fraud must be abolished.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The business situation continues to improve, and the improvement to be acknowledged. The Philadelphia Times says:

"Business is visibly helping itself, and it will improve rapidly despite all the calamity-howlers and pull-backs and reckless partisans who seem to fear the speedy return to general prosperity in industry and trade. This improved tide cannot now be checked by either political or speculative interest, and every good citizen should do his part manfully to strengthen public confidence and benefit every class and condition of people.

Those who, from any motive, would now desire to check the returning prosperity, should receive universal condemnation. One of the characteristics of prosperity is that it is absolutely non-partisan and confers its benefits without regard to politics. The cause of panics is largely a want of confidence. Those who may be engaged in the very despicable business of calamity howling in the hope of retarding the wheels of reviving industry for a time will not meet with any considerable success, and business will continue to improve in spite of them.

No part of the country watches the signs on the business horizon more closely than Boston. The Journal of that city in its issue of the 17th inst., in a review of the business outlook, said:

"But as August is the first month of the present year that has failed to show a loss as compared with the corresponding month of 1893, even this small gain is a notable achievement. It is written by an expert and an experienced trader, and is distributed among the roads, more than half of which show some increase.

Business continues to show a moderate improvement. So far as it is still affected by political considerations, the effect of the Vermont and Maine elections is beneficial, and diminishing the likelihood of fresh agitation of the tariff. Trade has had a chance to adjust itself to the existing law. Trade returns from the South are particularly cheerful, and at several of the chief trade centers of the West an improvement is noted. Incidents to a general stocking-up on the part of traders who had allowed their goods to be greatly reduced. The prospects of late corn have been improved by recent rains, and this is an element of cheerfulness.

THE NEW YORK WORLD OF THE 18TH

inst. had the following:
The calamity howler is greatly discouraged by the reports coming in from every industry, but by none more so than by those in the woolen and cotton and other textile industries which have just passed through the passage of the "Free Trade Wilson bill." Suppose this pessimist goes to the Wool and Cotton Reporter of September 13 for consolation and material, what does he find?

Under the column "New Mills" there are fifteen items. One of the mills mentioned is to have 45,000 spindles, and to be the largest cotton mill in the South. Another for making cotton wool and worsted yarn, is to occupy a building 110 by 200 feet, which structure alone is to cost \$20,000. "The plans for the new plant," says the Reporter, "have been ready for some time, but it is said the construction of the mill depended upon the settlement of the tariff question." It is located at Philadelphia.

Another cotton mill, with 25,000 spindles, is to be built at Garfield, S. C., with a capital of \$250,000.

Another cotton mill, with \$200,000 capital, is proposed for Bath, S. C. Two hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed.

The other woolen mills are for the manufacture of woolen, cotton, knit, hosiery and silk goods.

In Friday morning's Herald was an interview with the representative of one of New York's largest business houses, in which he spoke of the revival in business. Among other things he said: "The long-expected era of prosperity is upon the country, if the signs of the times are not out of joint. The feeling throughout the East is one of increased confidence and a determination to outdo all previous efforts."

The same feeling pervades the entire country, in Utah as well as elsewhere. Every one should encourage it and do all in his power to down the calamity howler and predictor of disaster as a public nuisance.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Populist victory would do more to blunt the prospects of Georgia than would a failure of her crops, or almost any other material disaster. Democratic success only by a narrow margin would blight prospects, damage Georgia must keep her proud place at the head of the Democratic procession.—Atlanta Journal (Dem.).

For Populism to become dominant in the South would be to give that section of the country a black eye from which it would not recover in many years. There is less danger of this today than a year or so ago.

The Boston Herald, a supporter of Cleveland, says the American market is waiting for the establishment of values in the London sales. The spectacle of 70,000 people waiting for English quotations before they can trade with each other for their own products may as a grand theatrical triumph in political economy, but it doesn't look like business.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

If 70,000,000 Americans are waiting for the English quotations on wool they are doing so of their own accord, and are not being compelled to await the pleasure of the highly protected native wool grower.

If Reed and McKinley honestly think their arguments did the business in Maine, why not try them on in Texas?—Philadelphia Times.

Reed and McKinley do not care to make their old experiments on new subjects. There might be fatal results and then the medicine would be in disrepute.

trying off the price in the national convention, but as a purely private matter, it can be found with the choice. Had a man like Joseph H. Choate been nominated New York might have placed itself in a position to command the party's supreme favors two years hence.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

It is by no means certain that New York has thrown her chances away in the national convention by this nomination. If the Republicans should win, it would put New York in a position to dictate terms to the next Republican national convention.

There are thousands of men, however, who do not support the Democratic or the Republican party in religious proscriptions. If either the Democratic or the Republican party attempts to drag into the campaign the A. P. A. issue that party should be defeated, and it is probable that it will be defeated. The Catholics will not support it and the Protestants who are intelligent will vote against it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

No party that attempts to proscribe a large number of people on account of their religion can hope to meet with any considerable or enduring success, nor does such a party deserve it.

The Republican papers as a rule, are making desperate attempts to divert public attention from the revival of business which everywhere is apparent. Following so closely upon the heels of the new tariff bill it furnishes a convincing proof that the Republican predictions of ruin were not well founded.—Chicago Dispatch.

This is to be expected for every industry that takes on new life is an evidence that their predictions were false and made for the purpose of political effect.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

A monument is to be erected to John J. Quille, who established the "famous underground railway" by which in anti-slavery days so many railway slaves got safe passage. He was cashier of the famous Freedman's Bank when it failed. He died a few weeks ago in New York city at the age of 80.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is living temporarily in a church at the intersection of Eighteenth and B streets in Massachusetts avenue, Washington. The auditorium of the church is filled with imaginary lives with parlor, bedrooms, dining room and picture gallery.

Rev. Samuel F. Smith, of Newton Center, Mass., author of "My Country," is an excellent health. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1823, and reads fifteen different languages. Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on Sunday last.

There is talk down in Delaware about Minister Bayard as a possible successor to Senator Tilden, whose term expires next year. It is claimed that Minister Bayard is ready to come home and go back to the Senate, and that he could depend upon some Republican votes to help him there.

The Churchman, of London, England, is worked up over a religious article recently written by Mr. Gladstone. Space. It says, "forbid us to believe in anything but the clever but dangerous teachings of this article, which leaves us in doubt whether the marvelous man who is a Roman Catholic or a Baptist. Neither would much surprise us."

Alphonse Daudet said recently: "For the last fifteen years every three months I have received a letter, written in French, from the same man, who evidently is a great traveler, for he tells me that he has seen animals to pronounce my name in Chinese, and he tells me that he has seen the end of his career, and I have never been able to find out who he is."

Rudyard Kipling is said to have arranged to spend his summers in England hereafter, as he did this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley are at Mt. Moritz. Mrs. Stanley is said to be more beautiful than ever. It is said that the explorer has dropped completely out of London High Life, many Englishmen believing him to be a fraud.

Thomas G. Lawler, the newly elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, is the first native Englishman to be placed in charge of an English country since the days of the Revolution.

Scotch papers have long obituaried James Fairbairn, who recently died. He was one of the most energetic and successful of the Scotch workers in Glasgow. He was superintendent of the underground railway mission in the Grassmarket, and twenty years ago solved the problem of getting the poorest and worst to attend religious services. He was essentially the man of Glasgow, and went by the name of the Fishon of Grassmarket. The scene in his hall there every Sunday evening was a sight which, once seen, could never be forgotten. The habitual criminal, the thief, the drunkard, came to his mission, and many a one of this class was lifted up into a better life. His influence was so great that he could enter the lowest dens without fear of assault, and his appearance at a street brawl was the signal for order and quiet.

Fraulein Alice, the popular actress of Berlin, says a contemporary announces her coming marriage in this way through the press: "To all my friends and acquaintances I desire to express my perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug department."

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COST.

LADIES' WAISTS, A FEW LEFT, AT

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